



## ALMA Operations and the European ALMA Regional Centre

interaction with and support to the users

Paola Andreani





## Meaning of ALMA Operations and the Joint ALMA Observatory

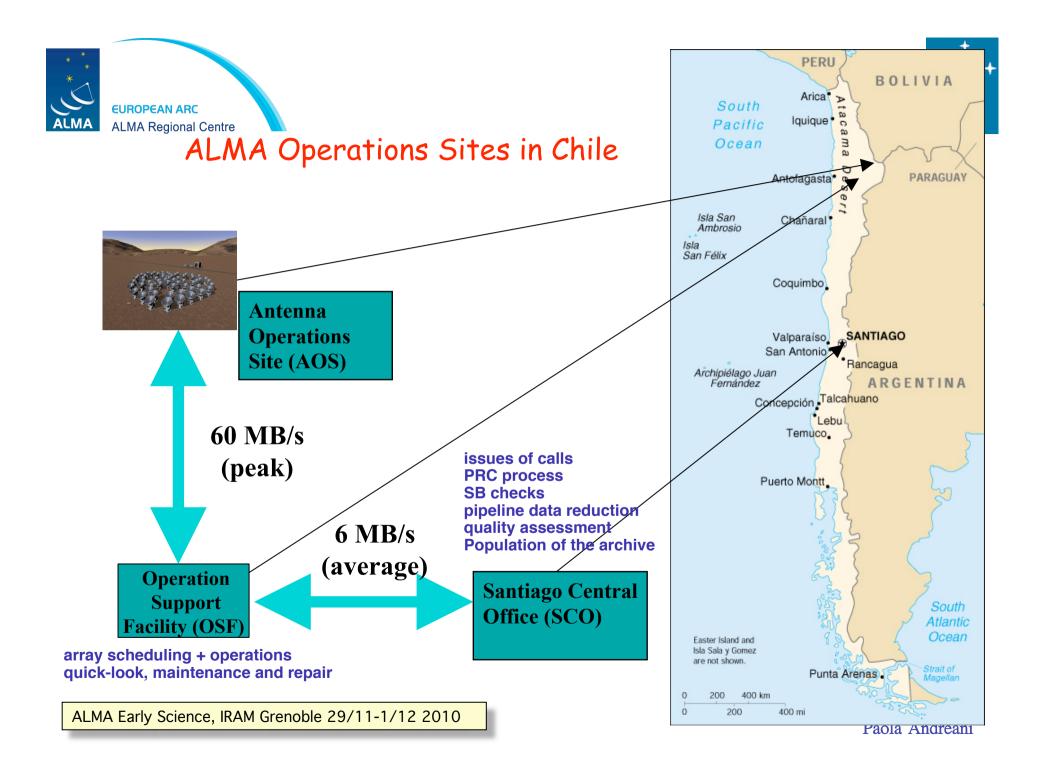




**Principles:** 

Non-experts should be able to use ALMA

- Dynamic scheduler to match observing conditions
- Reliable and consistent calibration
- Data public in timely fashion





High-level concepts for Science Operations



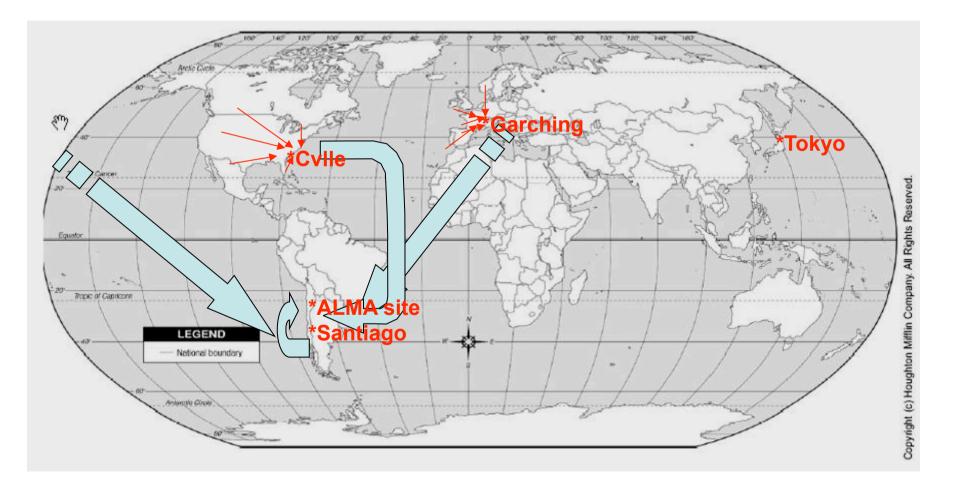
- Observations only in service observing mode with flexible (dynamic) scheduling.
- Observations 24h/day interrupted by maintenance periods.
- All observations executed in the form of scheduling blocks (SBs).
- Default output: reliable images, calibrated according to the calibration plan.
- The Joint ALMA Observatory (JAO) is responsible for the data product quality.
- All science and calibration raw data are captured and archived.

as in the ALMA Operations Plan



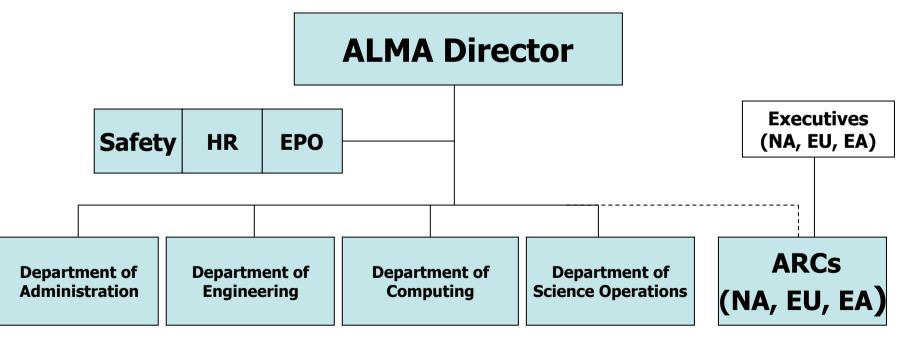


### ALMA Science Operations sites OSF, Santiago and the ARCs





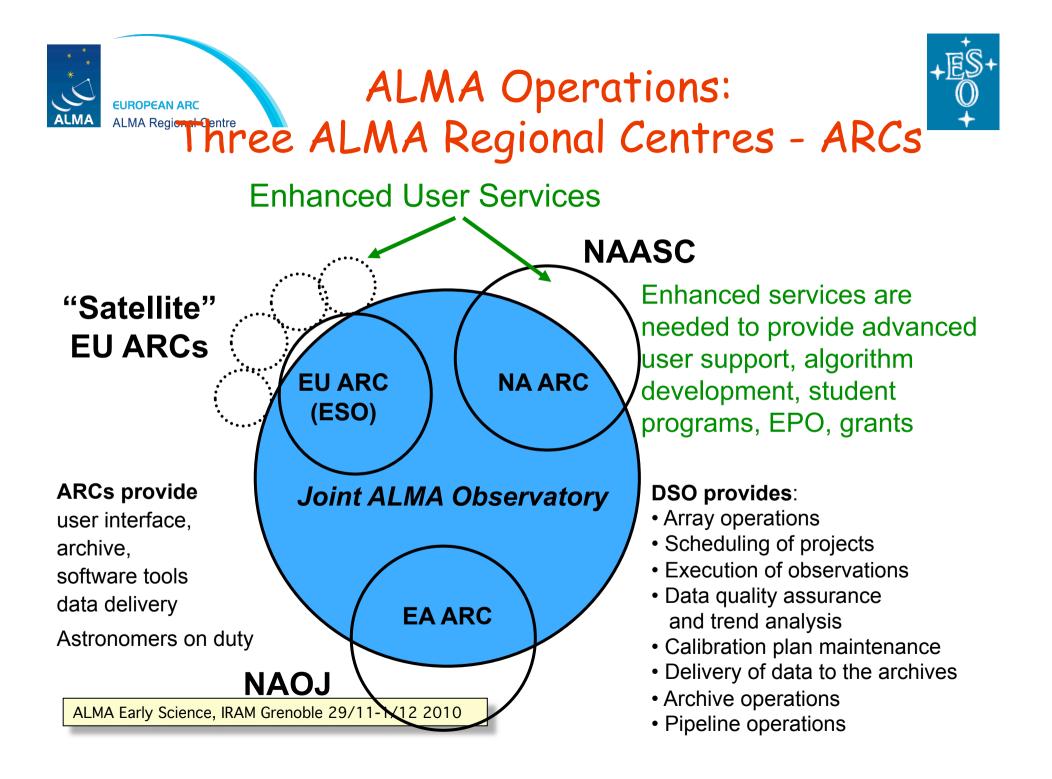
- ALMA is operated by the JAO.
- The ALMA Regional Centres (ARCs) form an integral part of JAO operations.





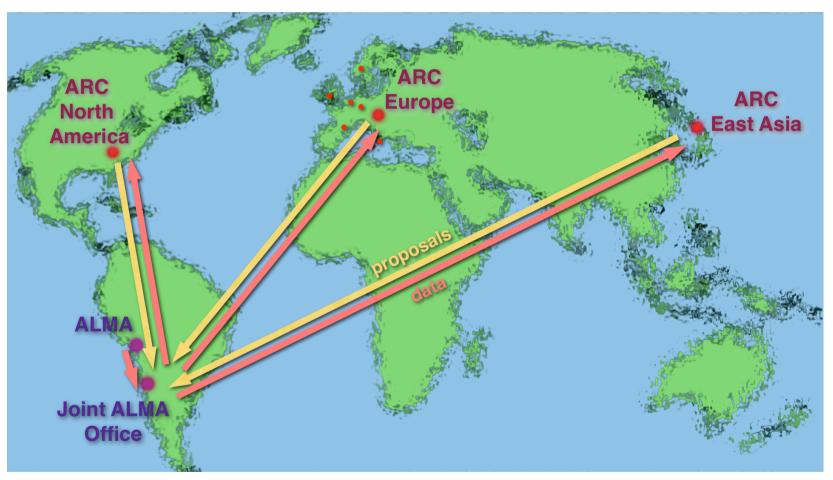


# The Regional centres









ALMA Early Science, IRAM Grenoble 29/11-1/12 2010

EUROPEAN ARC

ALMA Regional Centre

ALMA





# Work flow of ALMA Operations





# Getting ALMA time



## The User Portal: single sign-on



#### Access to helpdesk, data archive and project tracker

			Site Map	Accessibility	Contact us
ALMA		550011100100	1		
Home		Search Site	Search	🤱 Martin Zwaa	in Log out
Science Archive	Info Welcome! You are now logged in.				
T XML Store					
Bulk Store					
Monitor/Logging Store	Welcome to the ALMA Science Archive				
News	ALMA Science Archive Front Page				
Events					
Users	Overview				
Services	The ALMA Science Archive (ASA) provides access to all data	a obtained by the ALMA observatory, both from	n the main array	and the ALMA	Compact
hrchive admin	Array (ACA). This includes data and data descriptions (met	a-data) collected throughout the execution of	ALMA observing	projects like	
Documentation	<ul> <li>Observation project descriptions including abstracts.</li> </ul>				
🚯 Proposal handling	Technical data about the array, receiver and correlator control	onfiguration.			
Project Tracker	Scheduling information and project status.				
Assessor tool					
ARP meeting tool	<ul> <li>Ambient conditions.</li> </ul>				
APRC meeting tool	<ul> <li>Science and calibration data from the correlators (raw vis</li> </ul>	sibilities).			
Meeting tool	<ul> <li>Quick-look data.</li> </ul>				
Helpdesk	<ul> <li>Reduced image stacks.</li> </ul>				
	Depending on availability, added value products are also m forms and through interfaces following the standards as de		•		ieb query

#### Data Availability

In general all data is publicly and freely available after a proprietary period of one year. All calibration data is available immediately after final ingestion into the ASA. Basic access and browsing is possible without registration, the more advanced features of the ASA and data retrieval requires prior registrations and authentication.

#### **Current Status**

Since ALMA is not yet operational most of the interfaces and data are not yet available to the general public and only registered users are able to





## Observers' affiliation identified in User Portal profile

- Eligible Affiliations
- Preferred ARC for support





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(checkbox; i.e. multiple selections allowed)

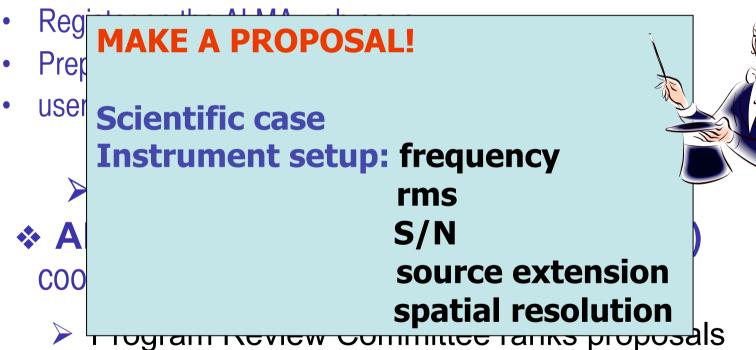
(radio button; i.e. only single selection allowed)





#### Phase I





#### Executives approval



rray



#### ALMA Regional Control ALMA Sensitivity Calculator

**EUROPEAN ARC** 

This tool will calculate the necessary integration times for a given sensitivity, or vice versa, for your ALMA observing project. Input and output parameters are explained below. You can also get additional information on the valid range for each parameter by hovering your mouse pointer over each field in the calculator applet.

To run the calculator you need the Java Plug-in installed. If you do not see the calculator then it is likely that you do not have it installed. Instructions for installing the plugin will vary depending on your browser and operating system. A plugin compatible with the Java Development Kit version 1.6 (or Java6) is recommended (version 1.5 should work at the moment). Please contact your IT department for installation help if necessary.

Common Parameters	5					
Sensitiv	vity Type	Point Source detection         \$           00:00:00.000         00:00:00.000				
RA						
Dec						
Effectiv	e Bandwidth	16.0	GHz 🛟			
Frequer	ncy (GHz)	345.0				
Observ	atory site	Chajnantor ETC Chooses				
Water V	apour Column Density					
Sensitiv	vity Unit	mJy	\$			
Individual Parameter	'S					
	12m Array	7m Array	Total Power A			
Number of Antennas 50		12	4			
Beamsize(arcsec) 0.0		5.97869	14.946725			
Sensitivity(mJy) 0.0		0.0	0.0			

Estimate observing time Customize number of antennas Vary conditions

#### Parameters

#### Common Parameters

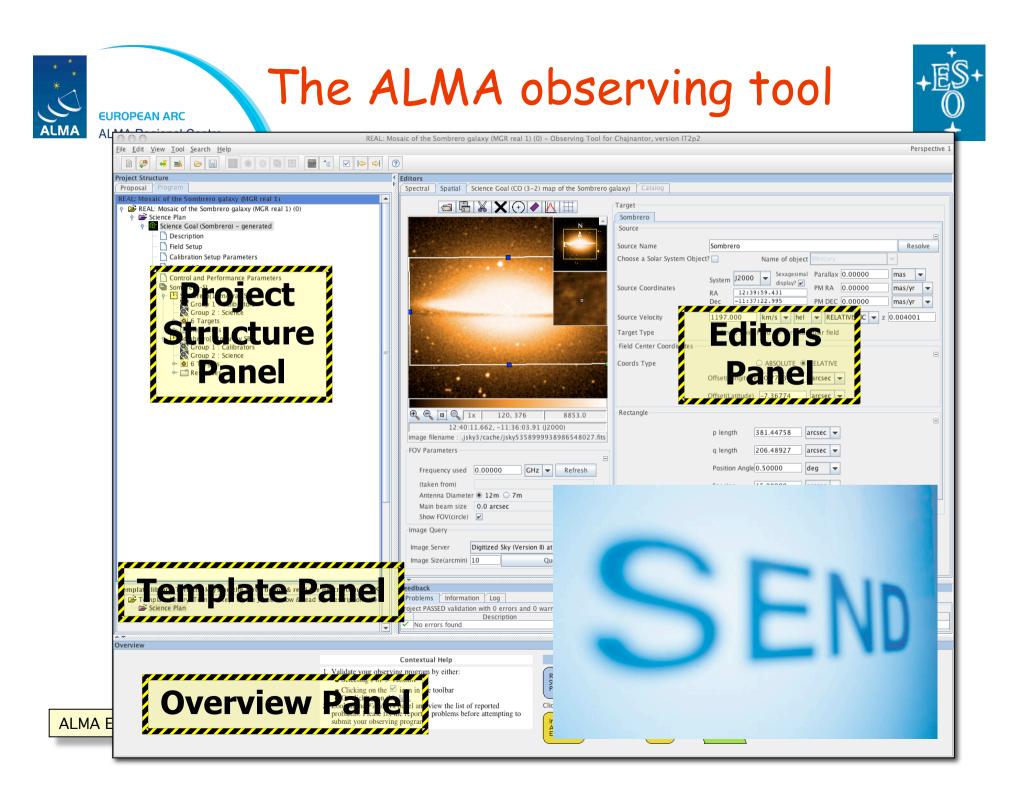
- Sensitivity Type: Choose between a point-like or extended source.
- · RA/Dec: Coordinates of the observation target.
- Effective Bandwidth: The standard observing mode will be using two polarizations. Therefore, for continuum observations with 8GHz bandwidth an effective bandwidth of 16GHz needs to be selected. For line observations, use double the spectral resolution element width.
- Frequency: Observing frequency. This must be within the boundaries of ALMA bands 1 to 10, which are as follows:
- > Band 1: 31 GHz 45 GHz
- > Band 2: 67 GHz 90 GHz
- > Band 3: 84 GHz 116 GHz
- > Band 4: 125 GHz 163 GHz
- > Band 5: 163 GHz 211 GHz
- > Band 6: 211 GHz 275 GHz
- > Band 7: 275 GHz 373 GHz
- > Band 8: 385 GHz 500 GHz
- > Band 9: 602 GHz 720 GHz
- > Band 10: 787 GHz 950 GHz
- Observatory Site: For ALMA observations, leave this as Chajnantor.
- Water Vapour Column Density: "ETC Chooses" will select an appropriate value according to the input frequency.
- Sensitivity Unit: This will change automatically according to your choice in the "Sensitivity Type" field.

#### Individual Parameters

ALMA Early Scie

- Number of Antennas: 50 for entire main array, but in practice the entire array need not be used and subsets of the main array may work independently.
- Beamsize: Desired angular resolution, or FWHM of the synthesized beam. Only editable for extended source observations.

· Sensitivity/Exposure Time: Noise level and telescope integration time. Input one to calculate the other.





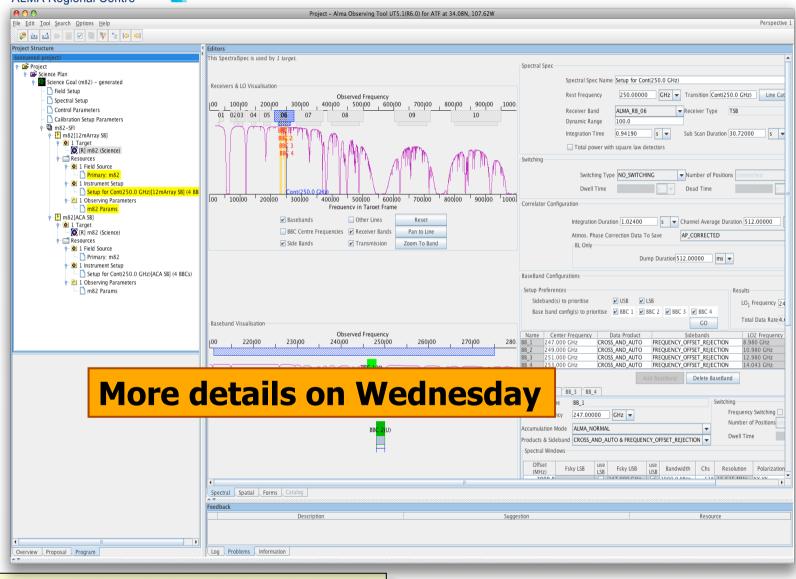


#### Phase II

- Phase I: Proposals are submitted using ALMA Observing Tool
  - Phase II: Successful PIs submit observing programme using the Observing Tool
  - Preparation of the scheduling blocks
  - European ARC helps with observation planning and validates observing schedule

## The ALMA observing tool

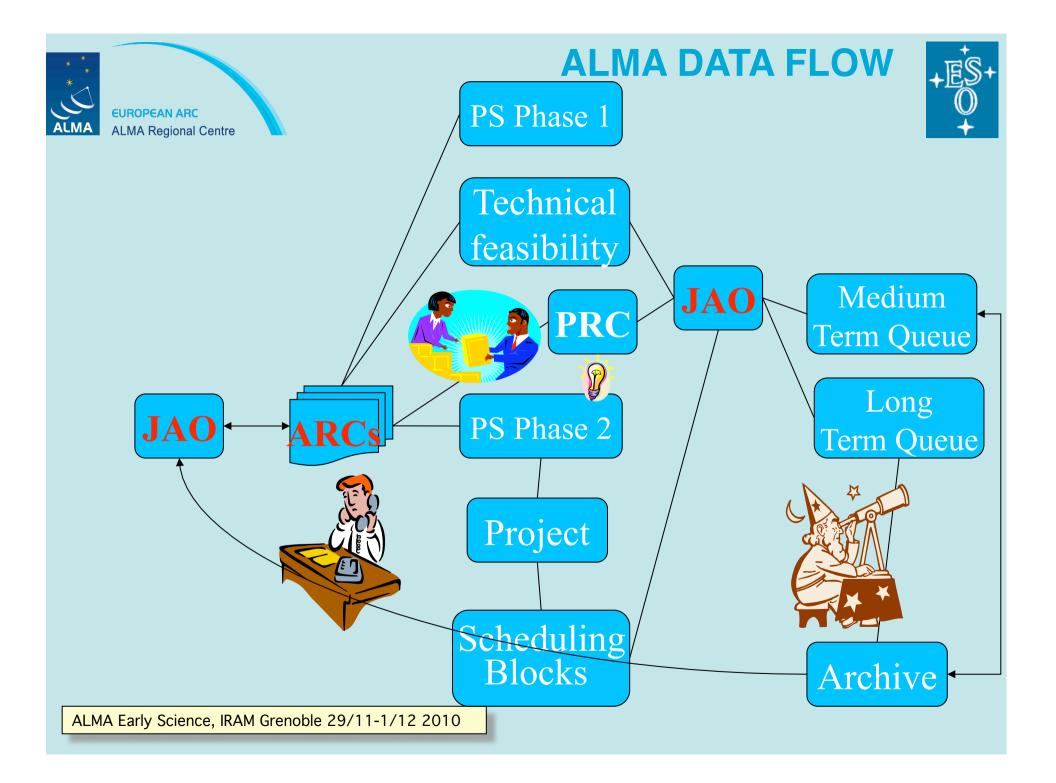
#### EUROPEAN ARC ALMA Regional Centre



#### The Project Tracker

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🛟 Refresh		Project									
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- 🕤 na - 🚅 Observing Program		Code		2010.3.00043.S			Scientific Rank		1		
	-	PI name	Martin Zwaan			Letter Grade		D	)		
		Email	mzwaan@eso.org			Scientific Score		1	.0		
Creation date		Creation date	2010-08-31 14:54:39			Priority		0			
		Project status									
		State		Phase1Submitted							
		Status Entity Id		uld://X22/X1b/X12c							
	1	Percent completed			0.0%						
		Ready time									
		Start time									
		End time									
		Last update time									
		Program status				_					
		Seconds observed				(	0 of 0)				
Unit sets completed Unit sets failed			(0 of 0)								
			(0 of 0)								
		SBs completed			(0 of 0)						
		SBs failed				0	0 of 0)				

pport Cente	r » Ticket List » RFV-58369		helpdesk				
How do I do	o it?			> My Account Logged In: Martin Zwaan			
Ficket Details Ticket ID: Status: Created On:	RFV-583691 Closed 26 Aug 2010 8:54 AM	Department: Priority: Last Update:	General Queries (ESO) Default 02 Sep 2010 9:46 AM	Search     Search     Search     Search     Search     Search			
Edit Propertie: Status:	Closed \$	Priority : Update	Default 🛊				
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Conversation	aan		Contacts with t	he users done			
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low do I do it?			i.e. need face-to-face support?				
Suzanna Randall			Use the Helpdesk.				
Posted On	: 26 Aug 2010 9:04 AM						
earliser wh	at would you like to do???						







# Assessing data quality





## Assessing Data Quality (Quality Assurance)

- Objective: Assess impact of ill-effects during data taking and reduction. Accept if impact is within specified ranges for all parameters.
- Assumption: Quality of data can be described by sets of single parameters. Joint effects of these parameters are second-order effects.
- ALMA Approach: Breakdown of QA into broad steps that mimic data flow.
  - Data Taking:QA0 (SB-level) & QA1 (Observatory Tasks)
  - Data Reduction:QA2 (Science Pipeline)
  - Post Data Reduction:QA3 (Feedback from users)







- Deals with rapidly-varying calibration/quality parameters that have to be measured within the Science SBs (or sequences of SBs)
- Done by AoDs in semi-real time
- Based on QuickLook outputs, both displays/alarms and the Calibration Summary files.
- At the end of an SB or a sequence of SB repeats, the AoD will assess QA0 and decide whether the SBs are satisfactory. If so, it will force a state transition in Project Tracker from "Suspended" to "Fully Observed". The AoD will also make a comment (in Project Tracker) to justify this, or make other comments.
- Otherwise, it is set to "Broken" and from there it can be reinstated into the queue for re-observing



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# Assessing Data Quality



Parameter Name	Subsystem	Notes	Acceptable Ranges
Weather Parameters (T, P, %RH, Wi	M&C	Used by ATM model. Usable together with Tsys.	Meaningful numbers
Sky Opacity	TelCal/QL	Derived with Dual-Load ATMCals (atmospheric cals) and with Skydips	<20% previous measurement (corr
System Temperature	TelCal/QL	Derived with Dual-Load ATMCals (atmospheric cals)	<20% previous measurement
Phase Fluctuations	TelCal/QL	Derived from observations of calibrators using FSW	<1.5 times previous measurement
		May be done at different freq from target observations.WVR data also availa	ble.
Total Power levels & fluctuations	M&C, TelCal/QL	Check power levels and fluctuations regularly. Use info to compare with wea	t <1.2 times previous measurement.
Antenna Gain	TelCal/QL	Computed during Amplitude Cals if flux of calibrator known	0.8-1.2 times previous measureme
Antenna Tracking	M&C, TelCal/QL	Evaluated at any time during tracking by comparing encoder and commande	<pre>relative pointing spec (0.6")</pre>
Relative Pointing	TelCal/QL	TBD frequency, usually with calibrators within a few (2-3degs) from target	<1/10 HPBW, or 0.6 arcsec, which
Focus	TelCal/QL	Separate measure per axis or Coma optimization. Antenna includes model for	: <№6 (axial), lateral based on coma
Delay Measurements	TelCal/QL	Little variation expected if hardware is stable enough	<0.01nS from nominal value for ea
RF Bandpass (Amplitude and Phase)	TelCal/QL	Using bright flat-spectrum calibrator. Amplitude cals can also provide tests for	<8dB peak-to-peakrange over 1.87
Receiver Temperature	TelCal/QL	Measured during ATMCals (atmospheric Cal). Significant increases can mea	<20% deviations from previous me
Receiver SideBand Ratio	TelCal/QL	Needed for all RXs (2SB and DSB). Once per tuning should be enough.	2SB <1/10, DSB ~20% from 1/2
ACA Issues	M&C, TelCal/QL	Nutator, WVRs and Shadowing	

The parameters can be grouped into the following categories:

<u>Atmospheric Effects</u>: Weather Parameters, Sky Opacity, System Temperature, Phase Fluctuations, Total Power Levels, WVR Outputs.

<u>Antenna Issues</u>: Antenna gain, Relative/Offset Pointing, Focus, Antenna Tracking, Geometric Shadowing, Nutators.

Front-End Issues: RF bandpass, Sideband Ratios, Receiver Temperatures, LO lock status.

<u>Connectivity Issues:</u> Total Power levels, Delay Measurements, System Temperatures, RF Bandpass, LO lock status.

<u>A Back-End Issues:</u> Total Power levels, RF Bandpass, Delay Measurements.





Deals with slowly varying parameters (>1 week) of the performance of the array that will be tackled by semi-periodic "Observatory Task" observations. •Measured by AoDs

•Based on different reduction packages at this point but expected to converge to TelCal and CASA tasks

Parameter Name	Subsystem	Notes
Delay Measurements	Telcal	Relative delays between basebands, Polarizations, etc
Pointing Model Determination	Telcal/QL/TPOINT	All-sky pointing. Interferometric is the only way to get 2arcsec rms
Focus Model	Telcal/QL	Focus per receiver band as a function of elevation and ambient temperature
Antenna Location Determination	Telcal/CASA	Measured at Band 3 (more calibrators available). Done whenever an antenna is moved/re-i
Signal Path delay determination	Telcal/CASA	Approximate value from pad positions + cable length to correlator
Primary Beam determination	Offline/CLIC	Beam/Sidelobe shape in Amplitude and phase using celestial holography. Also surface larg
Optics (Alignment: Surface setting, subref position, receiver feeds, beam s	q Offline	Needed whenever FE is changed/upgraded and/or surface reset
Antenna Gain-El Curve	Offline	Input to Pipeline for beam cleaning, correction of beam effects, etc.
ACA Issues	Telcal/QL	Calibration issues, different types of antennas, WVR phase correction, etc
Polarisation		Measure Instrumental Polarisation, cross-terms



## Assessing Data Quality (Q2)



•Issues detected during the data reduction process and in the final product (image datacube)

mainly issues of consistency of calibrations within a given set of SB repeats, and sets observed with different arrays and/or configurations
done with CASA scripts that will measure the parameters on the final products and (AQUA tool) searches of the logs output by the Science Pipeline

•Some of the parameters are more abstract and will be evaluated with a mixture of metrics (example, Imaging Quality)

•Will be done at the SCO by PMG & DMG Astronomers and Fellows/Data Analysts

Parameter Name	Subsystem	Notes(Goals)	Acceptable Ranges	Frequency of Measurements
Amplitude Calibration	,	Consistency for all datasets (Relative and Absolu	· · ·	SB_MULT (Relative), SB_SING(Absolute)
Bandpass Calibration Gain Calibration				
Antenna Gain (Absolute) Bad Data Flagging		Consistent Antenna Gain Calibrations Flags set correctly	<3σ of mean value per SB	<b>SB_MULT</b> (Once Per Amplitude Calibration) <b>SB_MULT</b> (may be needed several times within \$
Polarization		D-term stability, Paralactic angle consistency	~0.1% in Polarization	
Phase Correction Image Fidelity Parameter	s	Short and long term corrections adequate Image Quality Parameters ALL check!	∼10x(1+PWV(mm)) µm (freq. de	e <b>SB_MULT</b> (Fast Switching + WVR) RESULT on merged data



## Assessing Data Quality (Q3)



Issues missed by all the other QA assessments

•represent deeper problems not been detected in tests of some specific observing modes, set-ups, etc

QA3 is all-encompassing, but most of calibration and processing problems should be picked up at QA2

•PIs will report the problems to their ARCs for evaluation

•If a problem is present, the ARCs will report the problem to DSO for resolution

•Depending on the steps required for resolution, it may require re-reduction of some of the data





# Getting ALMA data





- Getting ALMA data
- Queue based dynamic scheduling
  - Programs are composed of 30-60 min scheduling blocks
- Raw data pass through multi-tiered quality assurance
  - > Combination of on-site duty astronomer, ARC staff, and automated checks
- Data proceeds to pipeline and archiving
  - Data available from ARC (ESO) maximum within ~2 weeks (quicker for small programmes)
  - Pipeline products (images and calibrated u-v data), raw data, off-line data processing software made available to PIs
  - Expert hands-on data reduction help from ARC nodes staff provided on request, helpdesk always available

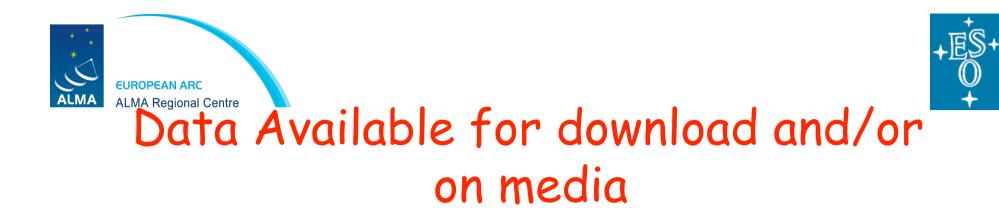


# The ALMA archives and data distribution



#### Archive nodes at the OSF, SCO and the ARCs ALMA ALMA Frontend **Regional Centre** ALMA Archive Europe **Regional Centre** North America Peru Brazil Arica araguay CGraphicMaps.com Asunción Antofagasta 🗧 Atacama Desert Coplapo CHILE Viña del Mar Valparaíso Montevideo Santiago SOUTH Buenos Uruguay Talcahuano AMERICA Concepción uco Puerto Montt Pacific Laguna San Rafael 600 mi Nat. Park 600 km Chile Falkland Islands (UK) Nat Pa apital City \*Regional Capital City Punta Arenas-Significant City . Important City - Town Tierra del Fuego Attraction - Landmark BRiver A Highest Point ARC archive nodes delivered. Main ALMAcommissioned and activated as soon as possible after SCO archive. ALMA ALMA Archive Science During science operations ARC nodes are synchronized with the **Regional Centre** Archive Japan/Asia central archive through internet (small data sets) or via physical media. **\_OSF** connected to SCO via high-bandwidth. It MUST be always

ALMA Early Science, IRAM Grenoble 29/11-1/12 2010 possible to operate ALMA even if the internet link does not work



- Available data:
  - Raw UV visibilities
  - Calibration & flagging tables
  - Casapy reduction scripts
  - Imaging products (calibrated cubes & reference images)
  - Source visibilities with calibration & flagging applied





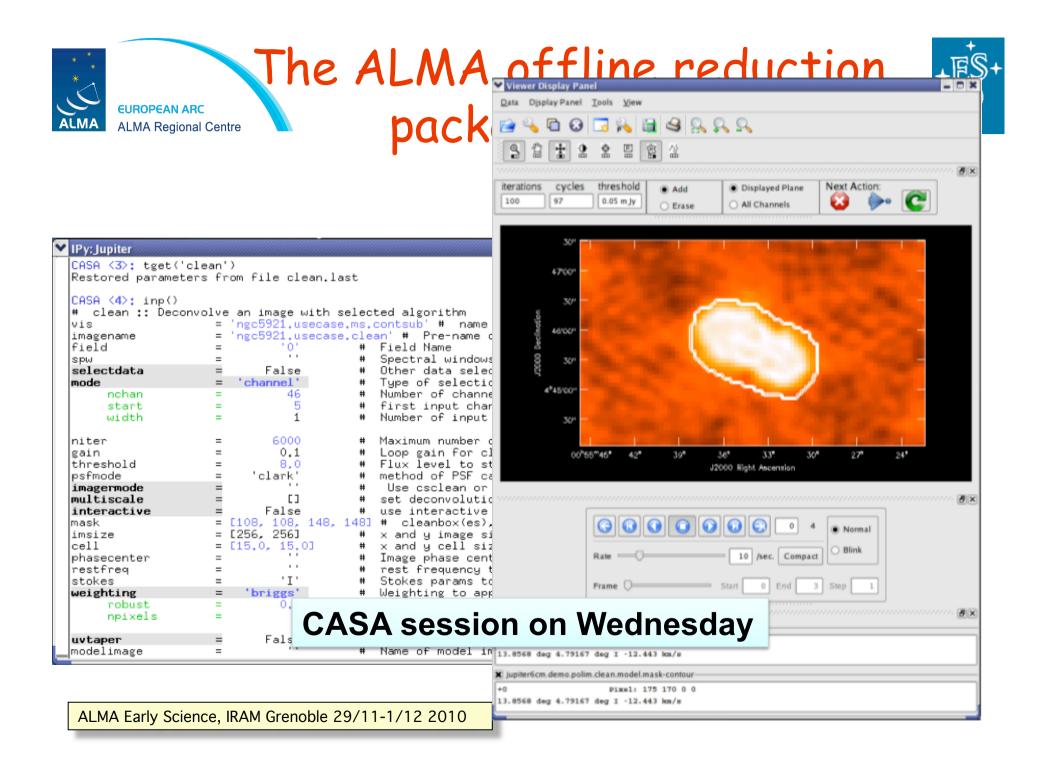
# Data reduction





## Offline Data Processing

- Download CASA & CASA documentation/guides/use cases
  - Interface: JAO & ARC webs
  - Actors: JAO & ARCs, assembling & posting material
- Attend CASA tutorial
  - Interface & Actors: ARCs, including nodes
- Ask questions
  - Interface: helpdesk
  - Actor: ARCs
- Visit an ARC node for face-to-face support
  - Interface & Actors: ARCs, including nodes

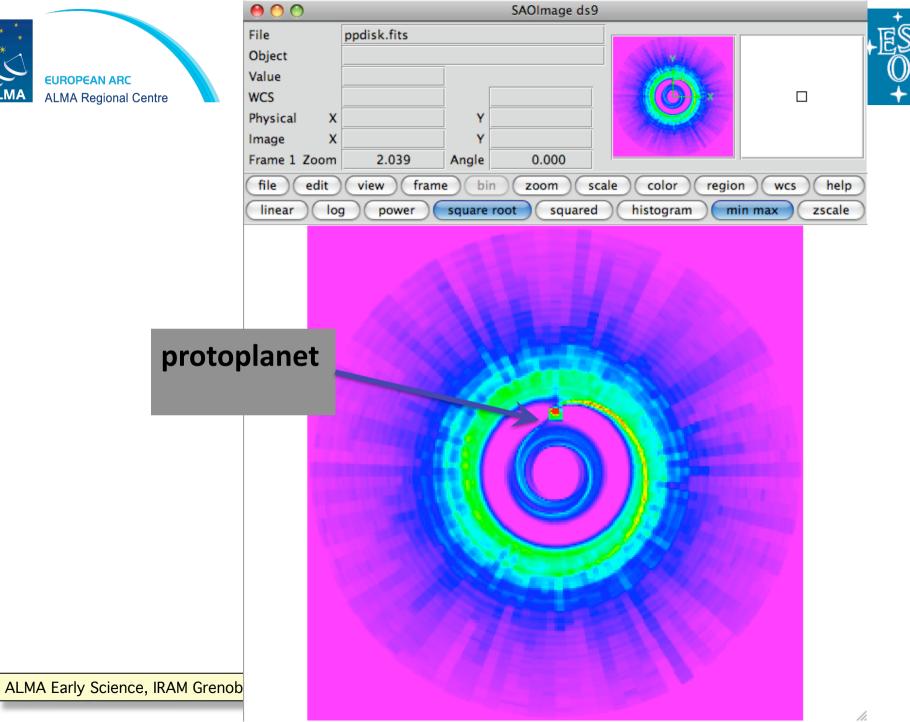


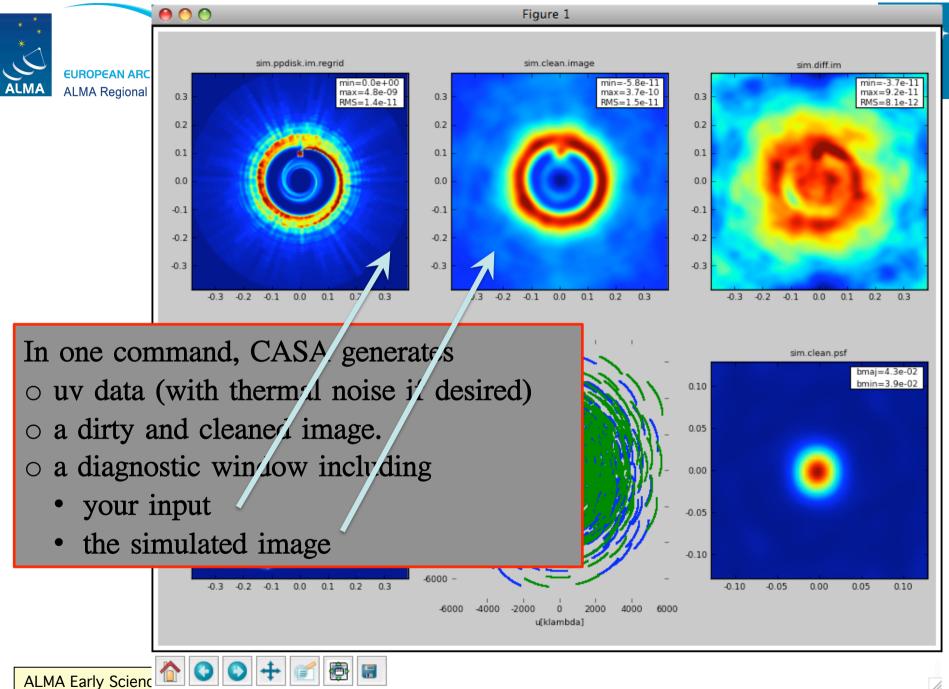


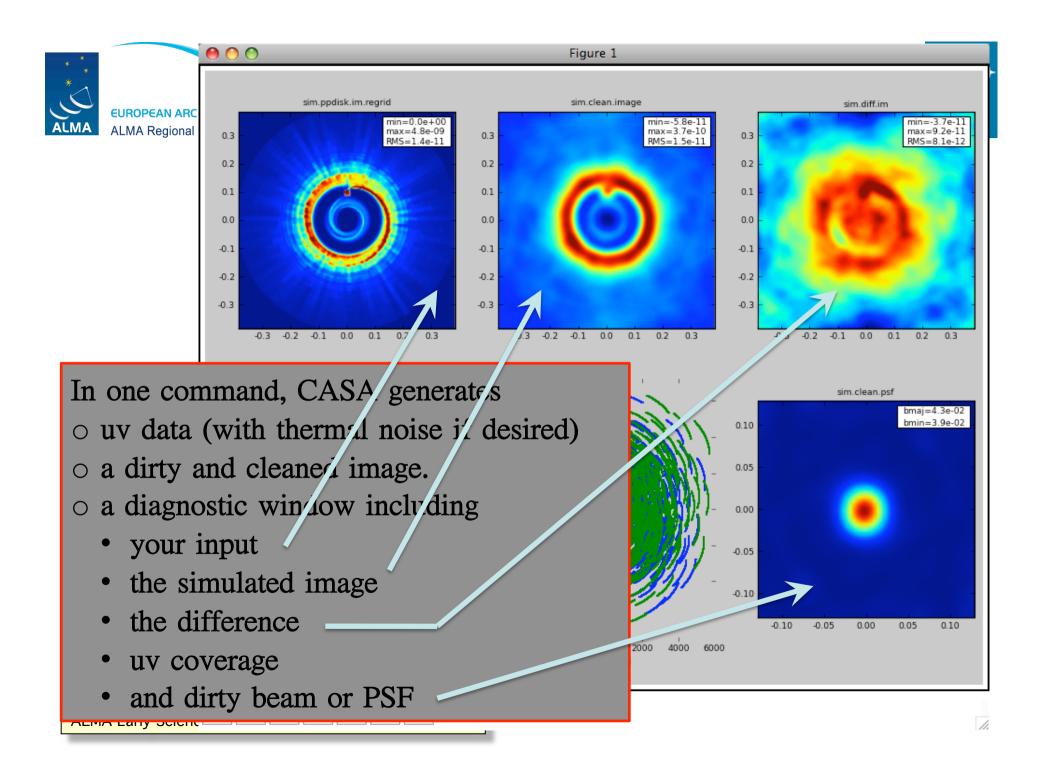


# Simulating the data





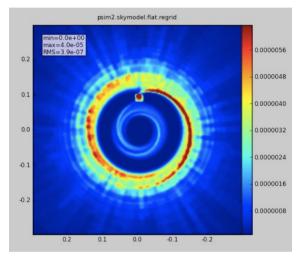


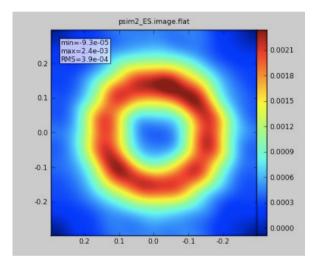


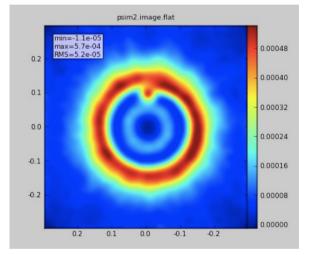




### Proto-planetary disk (band 9)







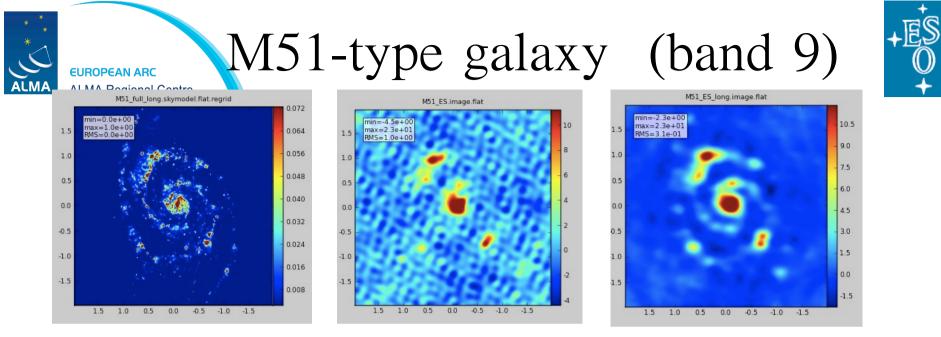
Skymodel

## Early Science (30 mins)

# Full Array (10 mins)

ALMA Early Science, IRAM Grenoble 29/11-1/12 2010

E. Van Kampen

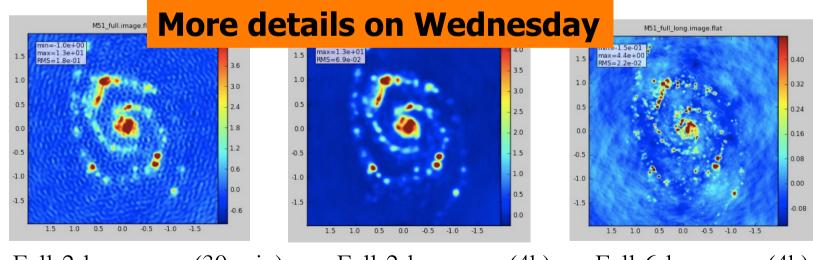


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Skymodel

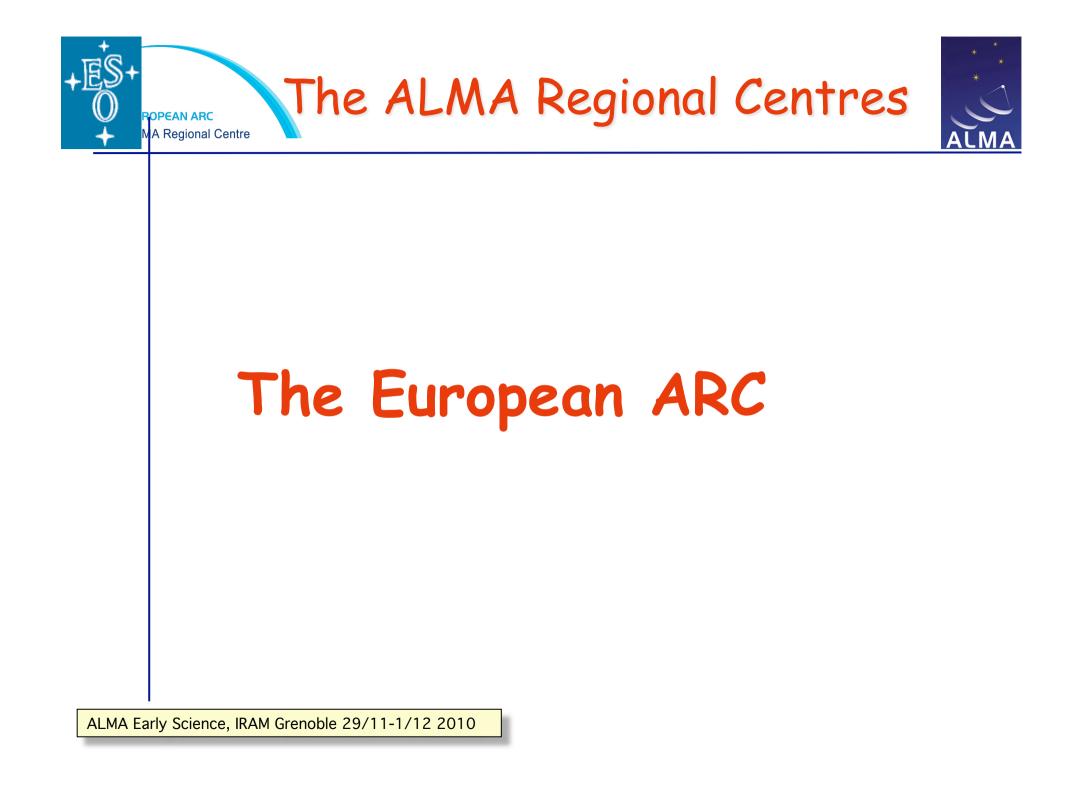
ES (30 min)

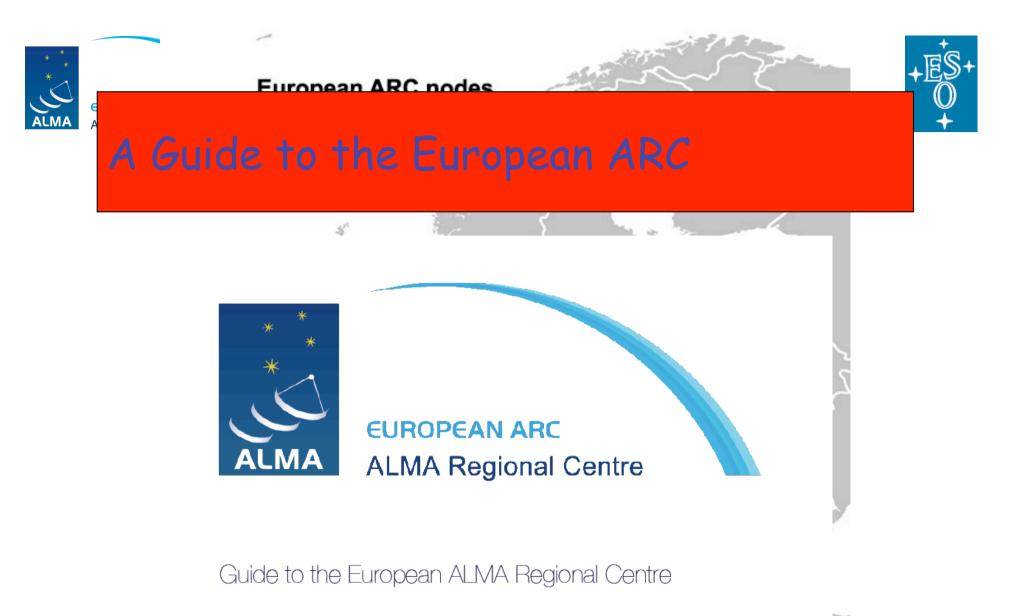




Full 2 km array(30 min)Full 2 km array(4h)ALMA Early Science, IRAM Grenoble 29/11-1/12 2010

Full 6 km array (4h)

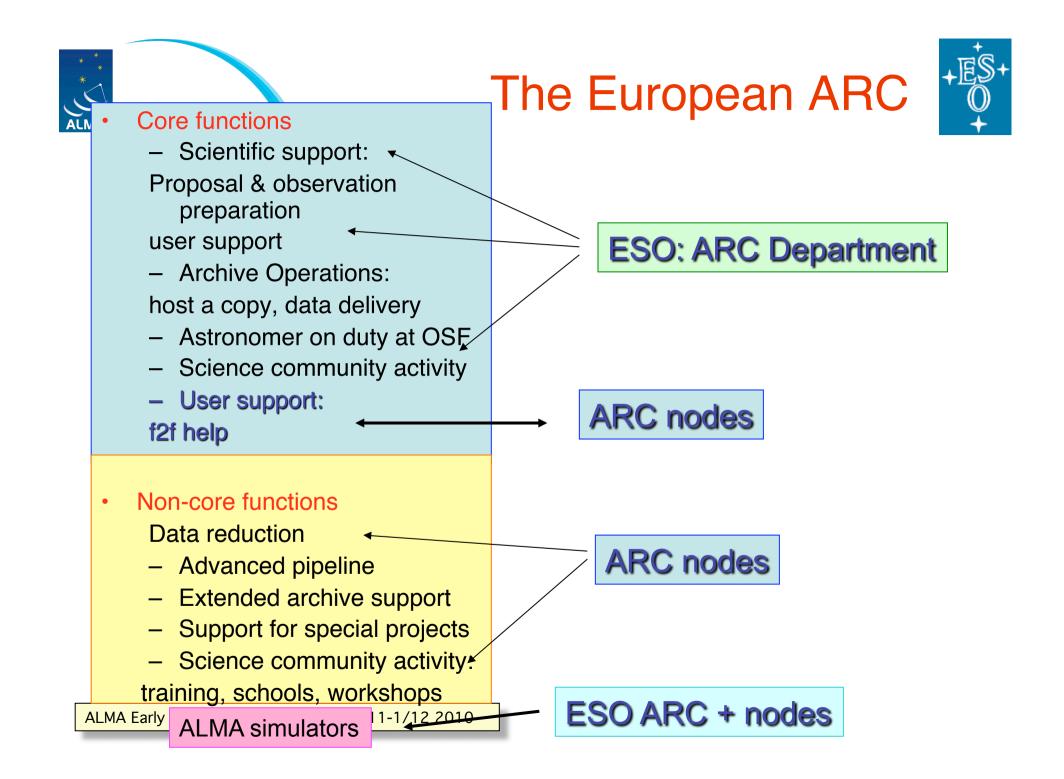




Version 26 October 2010



ALMA Early Scie





- Participation to Commissioning Science Verification (2years)
- Support the European users from proposal preparations to data delivery through the helpdesk
- Validation of the Scheduling Blocks
- Help in the technical assessment of the proposals
- Provide help to the proposal handling team
- Host and maintain a complete mirror of the ALMA archive
- Delivered pipelined, calibrated data
- Provide duties at the OSF during observations
- Manage the ARC nodes



EUROPEAN ARC ALMA Regional Centre

## The ESO ARC staff



7 astronomers

### 5 scientists

### ARC Astronomers:

Scientific user support (proposal, SB, OSF duties, technical assessment, proposal handling) Help in managing the nodes

#### ARC scientists

Helpdesk, SW testing and implementation, SW feedback, archive queries

Archive operations (system administration, data delivery, database)

5 contractors





- Provide one to one user support (proposal, SBs preparation, data reduction, archive research)
- Participate in the helpdesk
- Scientific community development
- New software and techniques
- Advanced data reduction
- Public relations and outreach



## The ARC nodes: staff

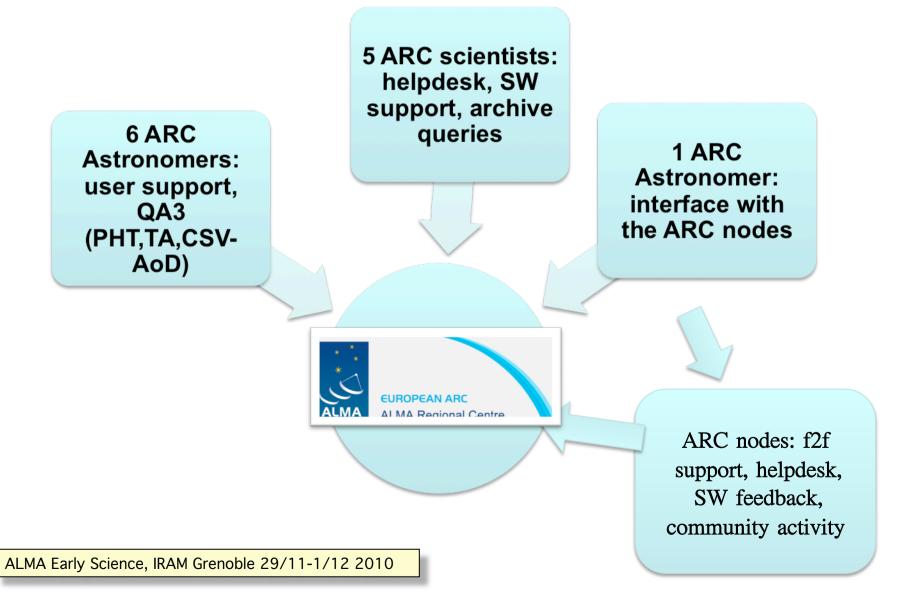


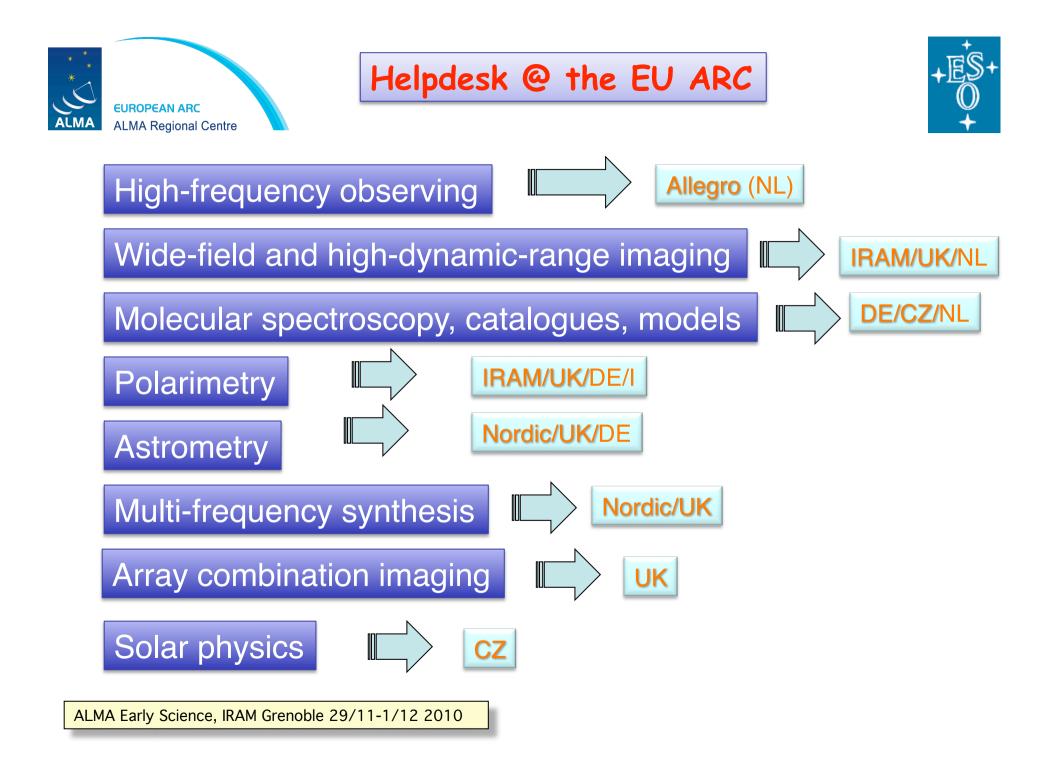
- Bonn-Bochum-Cologne, Germany (F. Bertoldi)
- *Current staff:* **Bonn:** 2 staff astronomers (part-time 25-50%), 1 postdoc, IT support; **Cologne**: 4 staff astronomers (part time 5-10%); **Bochum**: 3 staff astronomers (part time 30%) + 2 COFUND Fellows
- Bologna, Italy, (J. Brand)

ALMA Regional Centre

- *Current staff:* 5 staff astronomers (part-time), 3 postdocs, 1 technician, IT support, 1 staff position advertised + 1 COFUND Fellow
- Onsala, Denmark, Sweden, Finland (J. Conway)
- *Current staff:* 1 staff astronomers (at 30%), 1 astronomer + 1 SW engineer, maybe 1 more position
- IRAM, Grenoble, France, Spain, Germany (F. Gueth)
- Current staff: 5 IRAM staff share the task ALMA/PdB support (10-50 %) 1 postdoc, + 3 SW engineer + 1 COFUND Fellows
- Leiden, The Netherlands, (M. Hogerheijde)
- Current staff: 2 staff astronomers (part-time) + 2 postdocs, + 1 COFUND Fellow
- Manchester, United Kingdom (T. Muxlow)
- Current staff: 4 staff astronomers (10-50%), 1 staff 100%, +1 COFUND Fellow
- Ondřejov, Czech Republic (M. Karlický)
- *Current staff:* 4 staff astronomers (10-50%), 1 SW engineer, IT support, 2 postdoc









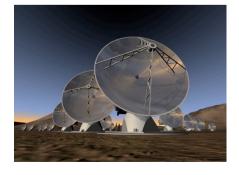


- Start of CSV (Commissioning and Science Verification): Jan 2010 (3 antennas at the AOS)
- ESDP (Early Science Decision Point): Nov 2010 (Board meeting)
  - Mirror Archives in place
  - ALMA User Portal activated
  - ALMA Helpdesk activated
- Deadline for proposals (2011 Q2)
  - PRC review procedure initiated
- Deadline for PRC final ranking (Autumn 2011)
  - Preparation of SBs
- Start Early Science: Autumn 2011
  - Take and deliver data
- Inauguration: September 2012
  - More than 50 fully equipped antennas
- Baseline ALMA Construction Complete 2013

ALMA Early Science, IRAM Grenoble 29/11-1/12 2010

by the Call for Proposals (Q1 2011)









- Start Science Operations before the ALMA construction finishes
- Minimum requirements for Early Science
- Goals for Early Science
- Early Science Operations: two cycles (0 & 1)
  - Cycle 0: 8 months scheduling period
  - Cycle 1: One year scheduling period
  - Time shared with commissioning. At most 33% of available time will be dedicated to ES observations.







